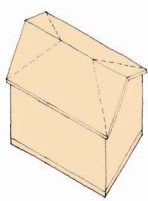
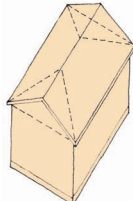


Massing & Composition

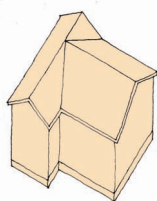
MASSING DIAGRAMS



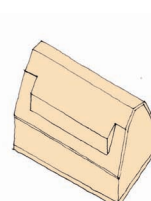
Broad Front



Narrow Front

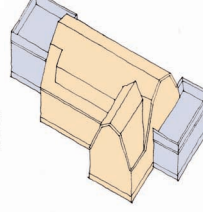
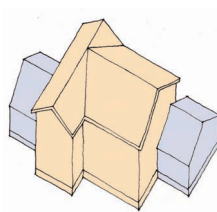
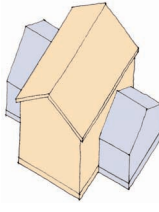
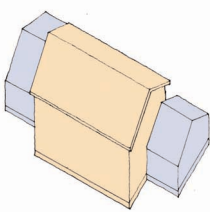


L-Shape

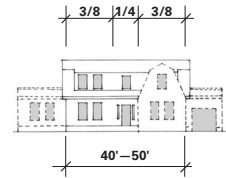
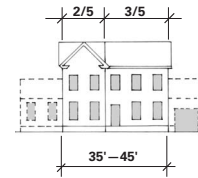
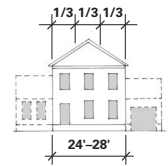
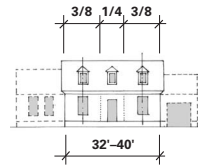


Gambrel

MASSING COMBINATIONS



FACADE COMPOSITION DIAGRAMS



Massing

BROAD FRONT

Hipped-roof or side-gable rectangular volume with roof pitches ranging from 7 in 12 to 12 in 12. One-story shed or hip roofed porches are often placed symmetrically on the front facade. One-story side wings often occur. Although porches are most often one-third or one-fifth the length of the main body, they may also be three-fifths or the entire length of the front facade.

NARROW FRONT

Hipped-roof or front-gable box with roof pitches ranging from 7 to 12 in 12. Five- and three-bay compositions are common. Full front porches and one-story side-wings are common to this massing type.

L-SHAPE

L-shape volume with a front-facing gable roof intersecting either a gable or cross-gable at the rear. Roof pitch ranges from 6 in 12 to 10 in 12. One- and two-story porches often fill the space of the L.

GAMBREL

Rectangular volume with a gambrel roof containing a second or third story. Gambrel roofs have two roof pitches, 20 in 12 to 36 in 12 at the eave, and 6 in 12 to 10 in 12 above the pitch break. Shed dormers are common. Porches may be inset in street-facing gambrels.

Combinations

Larger living spaces may be created by adding side wings to the main body. Gabled or shed dormers may be added to introduce light into half-story and attic spaces. The architectural character of elements such as side wings, rear wings and accessory/ancillary structures should be consistent with the architectural character of the main body.

Facade Composition

Colonial Revival facade composition is characterized by a symmetrical and balanced placement of windows and doors. Standard windows occur as singles, or in pairs. Entrance doors are generally

located near the corner of narrow houses and at the center of wide houses.

Roof

The roof pitch on Norfolk Colonial Revival houses varies from 6 in 12 to 12 in 12. For L-shape forms, the pitch on street-facing gables is 10 to 12 in 12.

Eaves

The Colonial Revival house typically has one of three eave profiles:

- Boxed eave, typically with an 18-inch soffit depth; shallow soffit on the rake
- Deep boxed eave with heavy bracket, often found in hipped-roof examples, presenting a more robust image
- Boxed eave modified for gambrel roof, with tall frieze and shallow, heavy brackets

Eave profiles have an 8- to 12-inch frieze board at least 8 inches above the window head trim. Eave returns should have metal flashing back to the wall at a maximum slope of 2 in 12.

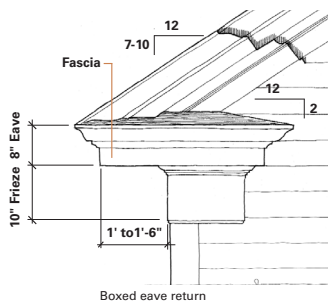
Wall Section & Eave Details

The first floor of the main body is typically set three feet above the finished grade. The floor-to-ceiling height on the first floor is typically 10 feet. For two-story houses, the second story floor-to-ceiling height is 9 feet. Window head heights should be 8 feet for the first floor and 7 feet for the second floor.

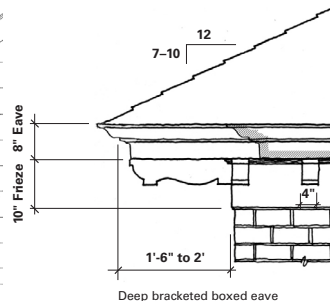
On clapboard houses, corner boards should be no less than nominal 5/4 by 6 inches. On stucco and brick houses, the watertable should project 2 inches from the wall. Clapboard houses should have an 8-inch skirt board. When foundation vents are used, they should be centered under windows.



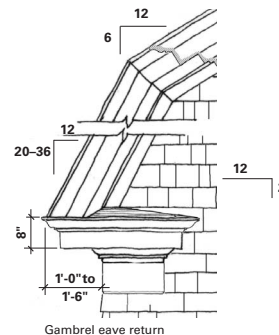
TYPICAL EAVE DETAILS



Boxed eave return



Deep bracketed boxed eave



Gambrel eave return

